

for the benefit of those who did not read it at the time, it is republished here:

"The United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the preponderant share acquired by the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of the Islands and of the approved desire of the Republic of Hawaii that these Islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof, and under its sovereignty, have determined to amend by treaty all existing laws and regulations, and to establish permanent relations between them, to this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respective plenipotentiaries, to-wit: The President of the United States, John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States; the President of the Republic of Hawaii, Prince March Bunch, Lorrin A. Thurston and William A. King."

"Article I.—The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and it is agreed that all the territory of said islands pertaining to the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the Territory of Hawaii."

"Article II.—The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining."

"The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition, provided that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as respects such land as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other purposes."

"Article III.—The Congress shall provide for the government of such Islands all the civil, judicial and military powers vested by the officers of the existing Government in said Islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies as occasioned. The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and terminate, being replaced by such treaties as may exist or as may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine. Such legislation shall be subject to the United States' customs laws and regulations in the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs laws of the Hawaiian Islands, and the laws of the United States, and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the Hawaiian Islands from the Hawaiian Islands."

"Article IV.—The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the ratification of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$1,000,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt."

"Article V.—There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the Hawaiian Islands from the Hawaiian Islands."

"Article VI.—The President shall appoint the Commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper."

"Article VII.—This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the one part, and by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the other part, and the ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible."

"In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals."

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington, this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

"JOHN SHERMAN,
"FRANCIS MARSH BUNCH,
"LORRIN A. THURSTON,
"WILLIAM A. KING."

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Collector General Castle Resigns.
F. B. McStocker to Succeed.

James B. Castle, Collector General of Customs, has tendered his resignation as Minister Danoro and it has been accepted to take place September 1st. Collector Castle will be succeeded by Deputy Collector Frank B. McStocker.

James B. Castle was appointed Collector General to succeed A. S. Clegg on April 28, 1896. He has held the position since then, at times through sickness of ill health. During the past year he has been in the State twice spending several months each time. These trips were made in search of health and in order to be able to work in the intervals of recuperation. Since his return a few weeks ago he has found

it almost impossible to attend to the duties of his office and for that reason ceases his connection with the Customs department, believing that a long rest at his Waikiki residence, without the cares of his office will restore him to health.

Frank B. McStocker, who will no doubt succeed Mr. Castle, has been Deputy Collector General during Mr. Castle's term, having been promoted from the position of store keeper. He is in every respect capable and has proven himself at all times to be a thoroughly efficient officer. He has been active in politics since he attained his majority, is a staunch American and consequently an ardent annexationist. The selection of a person for the office of deputy collector general will be left until Mr. McStocker receives his commission and assumes the duties of his office.

PROTEST WITHDRAWN.

Captain Thompson Decides to Let Matters Stand.

A meeting of the baseball league was called for yesterday noon but when the members had gathered at the usual place, it was found unnecessary. Having learned through hearsay that the protest on one of Empire Adam's decisions last Saturday had been withdrawn, Captain Thompson was seen and in response to a question, replied: "The consideration of my protest has been indefinitely postponed. I saw Harry Whitney this morning and, in talking over the situation, he said that the best thing to do would be to lay the protest aside. The decision of the umpire, made in perfect good faith, would have to rest as final. If there was a mistake, it was simply an error of judgment. Besides that, I found that there were really no witnesses who could swear positively on the points made in the protest. Yes, you may consider that the protest has been withdrawn."

One Reply.

MR. EDITOR.—Your inquiry of even date is: "Where are the voters?" With the manifest advantage of shaping your own question, you fall in a column to answer it.

The voters, Mr. Editor, are waiting for an opportunity to vote. The selection of a House, which cannot have any influence with a Senate already seated, or a Cabinet independent of the Representatives, affords no such chance. Under the present circumstances, a vote means nothing; amounts to nothing; is nothing. It can have no effect. As a student of several varieties of Government, the situation or the condition or the method here seems to me most and proper. Our admirable Constitution is serving its purpose.

Just what utility there could be in the exhibition voting you so ardently claim to desire I cannot imagine. This is not a voting Republic, thanks to the foresight and sound sense of its founders. If it was, it would have the intellects voted out of it in a hurry. Your idea that the United States is looking out this way for voters is unique.

Finally, again, the "voters" (what a comprehensive word) are here, to some extent, but there is nothing for them to do. You, then, sir, have the onerous task of instructing them.

Very respectfully, IKE MAKI.

Honolulu, August 27.

Survey Pearl Harbor.

Surveying work at Pearl Harbor for a coaling station for the United States will occupy the time of the officers and men of the U. S. S. Bennington very soon. If the Bennington herself does not go to Pearl Harbor a camping party will be sent out. The work will very likely begin next week.

HE DID NOT GO TO AUSTRALIA.

Nothing is easier than to recommend a man to go to Australia. A dozen words or so out of your mouth and you have done it. But for him to act on your advice—that is a gray horse of another color. You see, Australia is half-way round the world, and to pull up stakes here and go there—family, interests, and all—is a job no man takes in hand save for the strongest sort of reasons.

Yet that is what Mr. Emrys Morgan Price, grocer and tea merchant, of Treadwell Road, Hialeah, S. Wales, was advised to do by a doctor at Merthyr. Now, we don't say but that the result, if Mr. Price had gone, would have proved the doctor's judgment to be sound; but as it happened Mr. Price came out all right in the end by just staying at home.

The facts are briefly these: In August, 1887, the customary cholera competition took place at Aberystwyth, and Mr. Price attended. In some way—he fails to state how, and it doesn't matter—he took cold and had a chill. When he arrived home at Dowllais he could scarcely breathe. To draw his lungs full of air was quite impossible. In fact, he felt as if he were suffocating. Of course, there was no more thought of singing; the question was one of getting breath enough to live on. He at once tried that good old-fashioned remedy, mustard plasters, putting them on his chest and perhaps on his back between the shoulder blades. They relieved him for the time, as we might expect. But mustard plasters do one thing—no more. They draw some blood from the inflamed parts to the surface; that's all. When they have set up a bit of mild counter-irritation they are done; they don't get down to deep causes. And here there was a deep cause. We will point it out presently.

There was a constant whistling noise in his throat, he says. You hear it in children when they have croup. It means that the air passages are contracted and the breath has to pass violently through a small orifice. The case has often strangled people to death that way. "Next," he says, "a

violent cough set in. I coughed and spat up thick phlegm night and day." This meant more and worse inflammation, and shows us the spectacle of Nature trying to get rid of the product—the phlegm or mucus. But to cough night and day! Think of it. What becomes of a man's appetite and sleep? You can imagine. No wonder the doctor at Merthyr was anxious and suggested a change of climate.

Still, Mr. Price, as we have said, remained at home and consulted other physicians, one at Dowllais and one at Hialeah. All the doctors agreed that their patient was suffering from acute bronchitis, and very properly treated him for that. Yet somehow their medicines failed to effect any real and radical good. That they were temporarily helpful we may not doubt. But, you see, bronchitis, once seated, is an obstinate and progressive ailment. It has a tendency to take up new ground and to get down on the lungs, the reason being that the lining of the air passages and of the lungs is all one thing. So an affection of any part of it, if not cured, spreads like fire in dry grass.

"As time went on," says Mr. Price, "I got weaker and weaker and my breathing became distressing to hear. All my friends thought I was a consumptive, and as a sister of mine had died of that complaint, I naturally felt alarmed. Indeed, one night in July, 1888, I was so bad that my wife thought I was dying."

Happily the lady was mistaken, yet death sometimes comes with fearful suddenness in that complaint, and her fear was very reasonable. At that time, please remember, our good friend had suffered about four years, and was in a state of low vitality. The whole body was feeble and exhausted, and there would have been nothing surprising in a fatal termination. But a better result was in store, as we shall now see.

Mr. Price's letter, dated August 16th, 1888, concludes in these words: "Better and worse I continued in the power of this maledictory year after year, and had given up all hopes of ever getting better. In February, 1887, after having endured it five years and a half, I read of a person at Pontypool having been cured of the same thing by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a supply of it, and in a few days I felt relief. I kept on with it and gradually improved. In six months the cough had left me and I was a well man. Since then I have been sound as a bell. If you like you may publish my statement, and I will gladly answer any inquiries. (Signed) EMRYS MORGAN PRICE."

Good! That is pleasant and cheering to hear. One word—an important word. Bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, gout, nervous disorders, liver complaint, kidney trouble, and most of our familiar diseases are caused by poison in the blood; and the poison is produced by stomach fermentation, indigestion and dyspepsia. Consumption itself comes in the same way. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup drives out the poison and stops the manufacture of more. That's why it cured Mr. Price and will cure anybody.

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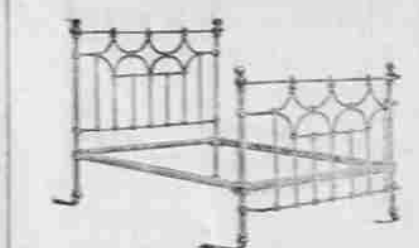
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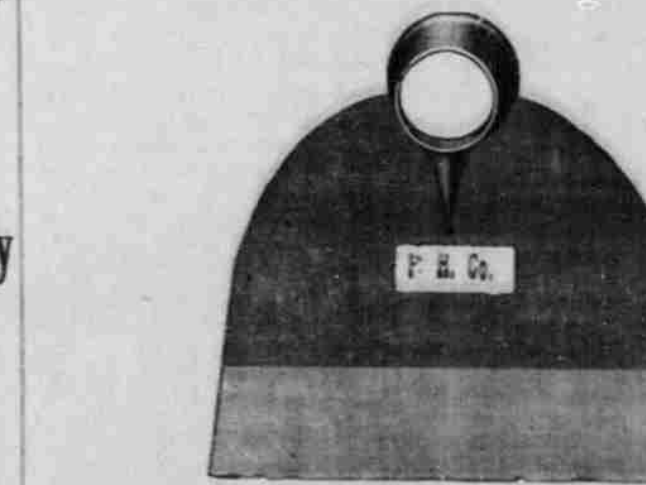
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